



## THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, AUGUST 16, 1836.

### ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

#### FOR PRESIDENT.

**WM. HENRY HARRISON**  
Of Ohio.

Appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1801.

By Mr. Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army in 1812.

By his fellow citizens in Ohio, a Member of Congress in 1816.

By the Legislature of Ohio, a Senator of the United States in 1823—and

By John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

Nominated by Conventions of the People in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, Connecticut, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

*Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.*

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."

*Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.*

"It [the exercise of the removing and appointing power to suppress freemasonry] could not fail to be the parent of mischief infinitely greater than those it is the design to cure."

"Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being accessible to the people for whom they were immediately to act."

*Letter to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.*

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not fear under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."

*Letter to Bolivar.*

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antimasons do any less than resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President. \* \* \* We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive strictly as Antimasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil.

*E. D. Barber.*

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to treat generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

*Martin Van Buren's Letter to the Balt. Con.*

#### FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**FRANCIS GRANGER**  
Of New York.

### ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, **JABEZ PROCTOR,**  
**SAMUEL SWIFT.**

Dist. No. 1, **DAVID CRAWFORD,**  
**ZIMRI HOWE,**

**TITUS HUTCHINSON,**  
**WM. A. GRISWOLD,**

**5, EDWARD LAMB.**

### ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

#### FOR GOVERNOR.

**SILAS H. JENISON.**

#### FOR LT. GOVERNOR.

**DAVID M. CAMP.**

#### FOR TREASURER.

**AUGUSTINE CLARKE.**

### SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

**MILTON BROWN and**

**JONATHAN P. MILLER.**

#### ORANGE COUNTY.

**WILLIAM HEBARD,**

**THOMAS KEYES, and**

**A. B. W. TENNEY.**

#### CALEDONIA COUNTY.

**SILAS HOUGHTON, and**

**WALTER HARVEY.**

#### ADDISON COUNTY.

**HARVEY BELL,**

**EBEN'R. N. BRIGGS, and**

**JESSE GRANDY.**

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

**RICHARDSON GRAVES.**

#### ORLEANS COUNTY.

**AUGUSTUS YOUNG.**

#### CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

**JOHN N. POMEROY, and**

**HARRY MILLER.**

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

**ALVAH SABIN,**

**GEORGE GREEN, and**

**CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.**

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

**Hon. Henry F. Jones.**

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

**Hon. William Stude.**

### Notice!

The friends of Harrison and Granger in Montpelier will hold a meeting at the Court House, on FRIDAY EVENING, (19th) at precisely 7 o'clock. Those who wish to get seats, will do well to be in a little before the time! Important business will be brought forward.

### TOWN MEETING.

The friends of Harrison and Granger in Montpelier had a large and exceedingly animated meeting at Williams' Hotel on Thursday, Joel Bassett, Esq. in the chair. After a free interchange of views among the freemen present,

**ELISHA P. JEWETT, ESQ.**

was nominated as a candidate for Representative of this town in the next General Assembly.

The friends of Van Buren and Johnson have nominated for Town Representative, Lucius B. Peck, Esq.

### ORANGE COUNTY.

On the 23d of June an Antimasonic Convention was held at the inn of Elisha Norton in Chelsea, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for Senators for Orange County; at which time and place, William Hebard, Esq. of Randolph, Hon. Thomas Jones of Chelsea, and A. B. W. Tenney, Esq. of Newbury, were nominated.

A committee was at the same time appointed to fill any vacancy that might take place.

Judge Jones has informed the committee that he shall decline standing as a candidate for the office of Senator; in consequence of which the committee have agreed to fill the vacancy in said nomination with the name of Thomas Keyes, Esq. of Vershire, he being very favorably known to the freemen as a person well qualified to perform the duties of that station.

The candidates for Orange county will therefore stand,

**WILLIAM HEBARD,**

**THOMAS KEYES, and**

**A. B. W. TENNEY.**

We feel confident, from all we can learn, that a more judicious and popular nomination could not have been made.

### THE ELECTION.

Three weeks from this day the freemen of Vermont will again be called upon to exercise the sacred right of electing their official agents and representatives. A Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, a State Senate, Town Representatives, and five Representatives to Congress are to be chosen on the 6th day of September. Who will say that high duties and responsibilities are not involved in the results of the present canvass? Who that has sworn to support the Constitution can neglect those duties or shrink from those responsibilities, without guilt? How are freemen to support the Constitution, if it be not in exercising the right of suffrage with a sound discretion? The Constitution does not contain within itself the elements of its preservation. It contains an epitome of the great principles on which our republican institutions have been reared; but how often are we reminded that its principles may be perverted, its solemn sanctions disregarded! If ever there was a time when the right of suffrage should be highly prized and faithfully exercised, that time is the present. Political corruption has become the order of the day. The Constitution is in peril. It becomes its true friends to awake! VIGILANCE should be the motto of all! Up, then, fellow freemen, and act well your part! "Shame on him who falters now!"

### NORTH STAR—AGAIN.

Neighbor Eaton seems to very anxious to make himself believe that we are a federalist. Himself the supporter of the only federal candidate in the field for the presidency—an opponent of James Madison's administration, the hero of the Pope and the champion of Gag Laws! A federalist, ha? With what evidence is this charge sustained? The Star may speak for itself: "The principles of federalism, undoubtedly designate and direct the political course of Mr. Knapp; and it is believed, they have always had a preponderating influence, however insensibly that influence may, at times, have been brought into action. If this were not the case, how happened it, that at a Congressional District Antimasonic Convention, held in this village three years ago last June, to nominate a candidate for member of Congress, such a number of delegates attended from Montpelier, whose *whigism* aligns *federalism* was paramount to every principle? When the question was asked a certain professionally antimasonic editor of a 'State Journal,' Why are there so many strange faces here? are they all antimasons? as near as we can recollect, the reply was, 'No, they are not antimasons now; but I was in hopes, by inducing them to attend this Convention, to make them such'!!

Who can doubt, after this astounding disclosure by Mr. Eaton, that we are a most malignant federalist—as near as he can recollect! How clear and irrefragable, how overwhelming the proof! Like our neighbor's federal gag law candidate for President, we are "in a bad box!" O that we had hearkened, in time, to the advice of neighbor Eaton, and "followed generally in his footsteps!" How easy to have maintained our consistency, ay, and democracy too, by just wheeling right about, clapping on the collar, running up an "antimasonic" flag over the head of a ticket of nineteen candidates, embracing precisely FIFTEEN masons and jacks, together with some half dozen confirmed ultra federalists! Is it too late to find grace with Mr. Eaton? Can we be forgiven?

A word as to Mr. Eaton's facts, as near as he can recollect! We remember having had several conversations with Mr. Eaton on the occasion of the convention referred to. Before closing this article, we shall use the liberty to recite a few passages in point, "as near as we can recollect."

As to the language imputed to us by the Star in the above paragraph from that paper, it is essentially perverted and incorrect, "as near as we can recollect." However "strange" the faces of the Montpelier delegates might have appeared to Mr. Eaton, they were all known as antimasons here, at the time, and where chosen as such at an unusually full meeting of the antimasons of Montpelier, publicly notified in the usual form. They are without an exception, so far as we know, antimasons still, and firm supporters of Harrison and Granger. So much for the Montpelier delegates.

We will now relate the substance of a conversation between the Editors of the Star and Journal, which took place on the day of the convention referred to. The conversation turned upon some of the arbitrary measures of the national administration. We remarked that we felt bound by the principles of antimasonry to oppose every encroachment upon the "supremacy of the laws," whether made by the lodge or a President of the United States. To this the Editor of the Star assented, and proceeded to remark with severity upon several acts of the President which he considered as outrageous and unjustifiable. We then touched upon the pretended democracy of the present administration, and said substantially to Mr. Eaton, "You were an active participant in the political contests of by-gone times, and of course must know what principles formed the line of demarcation between the federalists and republicans in the warmest party times. Now, sir, is it not your opinion that the policy of the present administration has been very similar to that which was denounced by the republican party during the presidency of John Adams? In other words, don't you believe that Gen. Jackson and his advisers are now occupying substantially the same ground which was taken by the federalists in 1798?" "THEY GO FURTHER," was the emphatic reply of Mr. Eaton—and so distinct is our recollection of his words, that we should not hesitate to substantiate our quotation of them by affirmation in a court of justice. We are content to be now honored with the epithet of "federalist" by an authority so distinguished and unquestionable as the Editor of the North Star.

Governor Butler and Judge Aldis have declined running on the Harrison Electoral Ticket, both of them old fashioned democrats. The ostensible reason of their declension, is ill health; the real one, probably, their attachment to democracy. Neither of them have approved the nomination of General Harrison.—North Star.

That is, in plain Saxon, Gov. Butler and Judge Aldis have assigned a false reason for their withdrawal from the canvass! "Probably" those gentlemen will feel duly grateful to the North Star for its soft compliment, accompanied as it is by a modest intimation of the editor's opinion that they have both been guilty of duplicity and insincerity! The same charitable insinuation has found its way into the Patriot and other kindred prints. For our part, we are willing to take such men as Ezra Butler and Asa Aldis at their word. The letter of the former, declining the nomination, has already appeared in the Journal. As an act of courtesy to Judge Aldis, we now publish his letter of declension:

ST. ALBANS, 26th April, 1836.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter informing me of my nomination as an Elector, by the Antimasonic State Convention, was duly received.

At the last Presidential election I was chosen an Elector, but was unable on account of ill health to attend the meeting of the Electoral College. Should I now obtain the election the same cause would very probably again prevent my attendance.

I must, therefore, respectfully decline the nomination.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

ASA ALDIS.

Hon. MILTON BROWN, Worcester.

'The AGE' is the title of a new Boston Daily, devoted to general intelligence and miscellany. Judging from the numbers received, it will hold a respectable rank in its class. The worst thing we have noticed among the editorials is a theatrical puff. It is high time those hells on earth, theatres, were repudiated by all conductors of public journals.

The Van Buren men preach long and loud against monopolies. Now see how they practice. "Actions speak louder than words!"

For President,

WM. H. HARRISON,

A Farmer.

For Vice President,

FRANCIS GRANGER,

A Lawyer.

For Governor,

SILAS H. JENISON,

A Farmer.

For Lt. Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP,

A Lawyer.

For Treasurer,

A. CLARKE,

A Farmer.

For President,

M. VAN BUREN,

A Lawyer.

For Vice President,

R. M. JOHNSON,

A Lawyer.

For Governor,

W. C. BRADLEY,

A Farmer.

For Lt. Governor,

J. S. PETTIBONE,

A Farmer.

For Treasurer,

C. R. CLEAVES,

A Bank Man.

### For the State Journal.

When reading the proceedings of the various Van Buren Conventions, it has often occurred to me that there must be some strange infatuation that prevents some of our old political associates from discovering the true position that they are occupying in supporting the Van Buren party. I see not how they can possibly reconcile their course with their former support of antimasonry. I am not ignorant of the efforts of the Van Buren leaders to coax the antimasons into their ranks; nor can any intelligent man be ignorant of their motives and object. The leaders, I say, have an object. Such men as look to office as a means of livelihood, or as the gratification of an absorbing ambition feel an interest in the election of Mr. Van Buren. And why? For the obvious reason, that they know that should he be placed in power, he will reward his friends and punish his enemies! They have the surest guaranty of this course in the management of the Albany Regency, of which he may be called the head of its body and father of its spirit. They well know that this system of favoritism was introduced into the administration of the General Government when he came into the Cabinet, and has been acted upon at all times and all places in which his influence concentrated. Office, then, being the object they see plainly that partisan services are the means of obtaining it, in case Mr. Van Buren succeeds to the Presidency. I appeal to all intelligent and honest men, and especially antimasons, for they are almost uniformly such. Have I not fairly and truly stated the Van Buren policy? Then look through the State and see who are these Van Buren leaders? who figure most in their Conventions, and are at home and abroad in bar rooms, and on all public occasions, loudest in Mr. Van Buren's praise? Are they not generally, office holders and office expectants under the General Government—Collectors of the customs, deputy collectors, district marshals, district attorneys, post masters, printers 'by authority,' &c? The holders and expectants of these and other offices that the success of the Van Buren policy might throw open to them, have an interest in the election of Mr. Van Buren, distinct, and widely separated from motives of patriotism; for they consider their merits and qualifications will be estimated by their partisan efforts. Such men, then, I say perceive the connection of their success with the prevalence of such a policy and system as I have described, and they know that in the defeat of Van Buren this system falls to the ground; for it is understood that in the election of General Harrison, 'candidates for appointment must possess other and different qualifications from that of mere devotion to party. Here, then, my antimasonic fellow citizens, is the secret of the Van Buren leaders; they know to an absolute certainty that without some aid from you they cannot succeed; hence, then, the effort to coax you into their ranks, thereby to place themselves in power. They know that antimasonry is democracy in its pristine purity; hence their never ceasing prating about democracy. They know that ours is a democracy of principle, while theirs is patented, first at Albany, afterwards at Washington, and consists in nothing but devotion to one man, and is transferable to his chosen successor. In short they know that antimasonic democracy and Van Buren democracy are as different in their nature as light and darkness.

The two parties have nominated and supported entirely distinct tickets ever since their existence in the State. The Van Buren democrats have applied to the antimasons every abusive epithet their vocabulary afforded. Just as a specimen of the spirit of the Van Burenites I copy two paragraphs which appeared about a year ago, in the Vermont Patriot; hundreds of others of like import might be collected from the Van Buren papers. "The mildest of antimasonry has indeed blundered our political horizon, and blasted for a time, the hopes of our democratic friends; but thanks to the leveling system of Palmer, Clarke, Flint and company, their mean and nigardly policy, so long pursued, has at length become intolerable; [intolerable!] the bubble has burst and we have nothing to fear further from these DISORGANIZERS."

"If gentlemen editors, you ever witnessed a loathsome toad, stung by a wasp, tossing and throwing himself in wild and frantic leaps, first upon a thistle, then upon a thorn, you can form a correct idea of the feelings and agony of Palmer and Clarke; they have espoused every political party in the State, and poor souls, they can find none so mean as to do them reverence, or even admit them into their ranks or ask their assistance." I have italicised some clauses that the reader may more distinctly notice what peculiar regard for antimasonry and antimasons Mr. Marston entertained about a year ago. But since the Van Buren men found it impossible to break down antimasonry by opposition; they are now feigning friendship, and proffering bribes to those they think most accessible. Within six or eight months, they have changed their tone from that of denunciations to professions of friendship—they

are nothing but professions—their stereotyped resolution and motto are ambiguous—their nominations and measures give the lie to their professions. As great a proportion of their candidates as formerly are masons—usually from half to three fourths of their ticket.

The original Van Buren papers publish no more against the masonic institution, than when they were defending it by vilifying its opposers; they only make hypocritical appeals to antimasons to come into their ranks that they may thus triumph over those whom they may deceive. They even now boast of the prospect of defeating antimasonry.

At their State Convention, I was present and witnessed almost every demonstration of approbation, in a speech in which antimasonry was treated in the most contemptuous terms, and this while Mr. Eaton, the pioneer of antimasonry, (but by the by, there was scarcely any of his antimasonic friends members of the Convention) was in the chair as one of the Vice Presidents; had I been thus placed I would have renounced Van Burenism or antimasonry publicly. The fact is, Mr. Eaton's attendance and participation in such a Convention is a renunciation of antimasonry, tho' he is endeavoring to deceive his old antimasonic friends into the support of the Van Buren masonic ticket, by heading it "Democratic Antimasonry," when half of the nominees are masons. If the whole history of that Convention and the sessions of its committees was disclosed to the antimasons, and the real feelings of nine tenths of the members were fully known by all the real antimasons in the State, I do not believe that twenty of them in the whole State, would support that ticket. I can prove that there was a long and fierce struggle in the Committee on nominations before they could be induced to report an individual on that ticket who has ever been an antimason; nor could the friends of this humbugging policy even then succeed till there was an understanding that every candidate should be pledged to take Johnson on 'Van Buren's back.' This unquestionably appeared to the Committee and the Convention an entire abandonment of antimasonry and a sufficient evidence of the dupe's adhesion to the *patent democratic party*. Let any honest antimason read the editorial remarks of the Patriot of July 4th, and he will see the motive in the nomination of Judge Pettibone; it was none other than to divide our party. By so doing, they hope to gain power ultimately to exterminate antimasonry, and the editor of the Patriot, even has the impudence to appeal to the antimasons to aid in 'restoring Vermont to the democratic family of the Union,' thus indirectly denouncing the antimasonic administration of the State for the last four years as federal! I now have before me the proceedings of four Van Buren Conventions, at each of which resolutions were passed expressing the same sentiment about restoring Vermont to the 'fold of democracy, from which she has so long strayed.' The very men who administered the government are to aid in restoring Vermont to the democratic fold from which she has so far strayed under their administration, and this without abandoning their former principles!! O tempora, O mores! 'The mildew of antimasonry' which once 'blasted the hopes of our democratic friends,' has become a 'fundamental article in the creed of the democratic party,' not even excepting Grand High Priest Haswell! Shame on such hypocrisy!!!

An Antimason of 1828, who has never strayed from the democratic fold.

### For the State Journal.

#### INDEPENDENT MEN.

How seldom do we find a truly independent man! One who 'bows down' to the mandate of no party—who forms his own opinions of right and wrong, and pursues his own straight-forward course, regardless of the 'majority' or the 'minority,' alike unheeding the momentary applause of friends, and despising the scorn of his foes! Yet such a man now and then appears to astonish the world—to excite the admiration of all discerning minds—while, to those who will not, or cannot look at things but superficially, he appears a vacillating, fickle minded soul. He is sometimes supporting the measures of one party, and sometimes another—and again opposing all parties, and standing alone, the lion of the day. Consequently, he soon becomes, with a certain class, an unpopular man. They imagine that at every apparent change, he changes his principles. Like the little girl who looked from the stage-coach window, and exclaimed "how fast the trees go!" so they as they are hurled along in the great car of party, behold him standing on his original foundation and he seems to be moving from them, not even dreaming that they are the persons who have changed,—cry out in astonishment, 'what a turn-coat!' While those who are not themselves whirling in the vortex of party prejudice, can see that he stands a monument of almost human immutability—to their jaundiced eyes all looks 'yellow.'

Such a man is John Q. Adams. Ah, says the potent modern democrat, 'he was

once a democrat, but he deserted his party. So he did, when the party deserted democracy. Had he yielded to party domination no doubt he might have sat another term in the presidential chair; but he was the president of a nation, and when he would not succumb to party, he was of course laid aside. Since that time, he has stood as it were, alone in his greatness—supporting those measures which he thought best, (I do not speak of the infallibility of his judgment) and opposing those he believed to be wrong, with whatever party they might originate. He has dared to be independent. The intrigues of party dare not repose confidence in him. Yet how much safer is it for the people to place such a man in power, than one who is ready to pledge himself to any measure which a reckless party may propose.

Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, a true son of Vermont, is a similar man.—Fearless of consequences, he supports those measures which he conceives most conducive to the public good, regardless whether his party go with him as a party or not. Such a man only can adopt the motto, "I own no interest, no party but my country."

J. P. Miller of Vermont, is a kindred spirit. He too, has been accused of deserting his party by those who forget that it is possible for the party to change. Let us look for a moment,—as he is now a candidate before the freemen of Washington County for Senator—at the course he has pursued since he returned from the mission with which he was entrusted to Greece.—No man of common sense and honesty ever doubted his democracy. His prepossessions were in favor of Gen. Jackson for President. Consequently, we find him acting with that party. But when the repeated abuses of the administration could not fail to show all honest and intelligent men that the President was the mere tool of a few political intriguers—though the party generally huzza to every thing, without stopping to inquire whether it is 'good, bad, or indifferent'—he did not fear to express his disapprobation of their conduct, and condemn in unmeasured terms, their despotic assumptions of power; and when he saw that there was no prospect of reform—but that every attempt of the President to put things right, sunk him still lower, he manfully declared that he could no longer act with the party—and he left it although he was at that time the most popular man in his ranks, and by clinging to the ship would have been more sure of promotion than any other man perhaps, who could be found in the fifth Congressional District. So high indeed, did he stand, that the 'wire-workers' were obliged just previous to this, to withdraw the regularly nominated candidate for Congress, and place him in nomination to keep the party together; scattering votes by hundreds having been given for him at the previous ballot. He was the man, above all others, in whose hands the interests of the people could be safely entrusted—none doubted in the least his ability or integrity—but—O, 'what a change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams!' those same men are now as unsparing of their abuse, as they then were of their praise. And many of them no doubt, honestly think, he has in reality deserted his original principles. But let us see who has in fact changed, he or they.

The Jackson party then maintained that the people should rule; it (now the Van Buren party) has since shown a willingness to place almost arbitrary power in the hands of one man—standing non committal on all new questions that arose, until his will was known, when it fell down at once and worshipped! It then declared that the ruler should be the servant of, and responsible to the people, but since it has had the power, it has made him the lender of, and accountable to the party. It then professed a wish to stand on its own merits, and desired no co-operation but from those who were actuated by political principles—now it is willing to bow down in servile adoration to the "bridge-room of the whore of Babylon," to secure a hundred thousand Catholic votes. It then professed to hold all men as equal, and to spurn the man who would oppress his fellow—now the party at the north, makes its handsomest bow to the southern despot, as he flourishes his bloody scourge over the head of his 'countrymen in chains.' Then it supported an unrestricted liberty of the press—now it is willing to place the guardian of our liberties at the mercy of ten thousand irresponsible men, who shall have the power to rifle the mail, and destroy what they please of its contents. Then it contended that the patronage of the Federal Government ought not to come into conflict with the freedom of elections—now it is making use of all the faculties of this mighty auxiliary to keep itself in power.

Such are some of the changes of the democratic party—"so called"—from what it professed its principles were, when Col. Miller stood in its ranks, to what its practice now is. He supports every principle which I have enumerated, that the party then contended were its fundamentals. The party has changed, and not he. But, as the Infidels of France could vote 'death to an eternal sleep,' thinking probably,